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 CLEANER GREENER today tomorrow <small>Lincolnshire Waste Partnership Tackling waste together</small>		LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP	
Boston Borough Council	East Lindsey District Council	City of Lincoln Council	Lincolnshire County Council
North Kesteven District Council	South Holland District Council	South Kesteven District Council	West Lindsey District Council

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A Meeting of the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership will be held on Monday, 11 July 2022 at 2.15 pm in the Council Chamber, County Offices, Newland, Lincoln LN1 1YL

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

Voting Councillors: D McNally (Lincolnshire County Council), D Evans (Boston Borough Council), B Bushell (City of Lincoln Council), M Foster (East Lindsey District Council), M Head (North Kesteven District Council), R Gambba-Jones (South Holland District Council), M A Whittington (South Kesteven District Council), O Bierley (West Lindsey District Council) and R Wright (Greater Lincolnshire Leaders and CX's)

Non-Voting Officers: Steve Bird (City of Lincoln Council), Victoria Burgess (East Lindsey District Council, Boston Borough Council and South Holland District Council), David Steels (North Kesteven District Council), Anne-Marie Couthard (South Kesteven District Council) and Ady Selby (West Lindsey District Council)

AGENDA

Item	Title	Pages
1	Election of Chairman for 2022/23	
2	Election of Vice-Chairman for 2022/23	
3	Apologies for Absence	
4	Declaration of Interests	
5	Minutes of the meeting held on 3 March 2022	3 - 8

Item	Title	Pages
6	Partner Updates <i>(To receive a report which provides an update of activities taking place in Partner authorities)</i>	9 - 14
7	The Environment Act and Emerging National Policies <i>(To receive a report by the LCC Waste Strategy Manager which provides the Partnership with an opportunity to consider the emerging national policy in relation to The Environment Act and how this might impact on Lincolnshire)</i>	15 - 18
8	Performance Update & Draft Annual Report <i>(To receive a report by the LCC Waste Strategy Manager which provides an update on the Partnership's Key Performance Indicators and provides the opportunity to consider the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership's draft Annual Report)</i>	19 - 44
9	Food Waste Collection Trial - Final Report <i>(To receive a report by Councillor M Whittington, Cabinet member for Waste and Climate Change, South Kesteven District Council, which provides an update on the separate food waste collection trial which took place between June 2018 and March 2022)</i>	45 - 50
10	Lincolnshire Waste Partnership Forward Plan <i>(To receive a report which presents the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership's Forward Plan for consideration, and invites Partners to suggest items for consideration at future meetings)</i>	51 - 52

Debbie Barnes OBE
Chief Executive
1 July 2022

Please note: This meeting will be broadcast live on the internet and access can be sought by accessing [Agenda for Lincolnshire Waste Partnership on Monday, 11th July, 2022, 2.15 pm \(moderngov.co.uk\)](https://www.moderngov.co.uk/Agenda-for-Lincolnshire-Waste-Partnership-on-Monday-11th-July-2022-2.15-pm)



**LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP
3 MARCH 2022**

PRESENT:

COUNCILLOR D MCNALLY (LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL) (CHAIRMAN)

Councillor Richard Wright (Greater Lincolnshire Leaders and CX's) (Vice-Chairman), District Councillor Deborah Evans (Boston Borough Council), District Councillor Bob Bushell (City of Lincoln Council), District Councillor Martin Foster (East Lindsey District Council), District Councillor Mervyn Head (North Kesteven District Council) and Councillor Mark Anthony Whittington (South Kesteven District Council)

Officers in attendance:-

Anne-Marie Coultard (South Kesteven District Council), Rob Gilliot (West Lindsey District Council), Nicole Hilton (Assistant Director - Communities), Matthew Michell (Waste Strategy Manager), Charlotte Paine (South Holland District Council), Mike Reed (Head of Waste), Alan Robinson (South Kesteven District Council), Rachel Stamp (LWP Programme Manager) and Rachel Wilson (Democratic Services Officer)

23 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor R Gambba-Jones (South Holland District Council), Councillor O Bierley (West Lindsey District Council), Ady Selby (West Lindsey District Council) and Victoria Burgess (jointly representing East Lindsey District Council, Boston Borough Council and South Holland District Council).

It was noted that Councillor J McNeill (West Lindsey District Council) was in attendance in place of Councillor O Bierley (West Lindsey District Council).

24 DECLARATION OF INTERESTS

There were no declarations of interest at this point in the meeting.

25 MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 18 NOVEMBER 2021

RESOLVED

That the minutes of the previous meeting held on 18 November 2021 be agreed and signed by the Chairman as a correct record.

26 PARTNER UPDATES

Partners received a report which provided an opportunity to share any information that may be of interest to the rest of the Partnership. Written updates from each of the Partners had been provided.

In addition to the updates provided, East Lindsey District Council advised they were working with the enforcement team and going out to tender to private companies. All three councils (East Lindsey, South Holland and Boston Borough) would be able to carry out enforcement and tweak the contract according to their own requirements. It was planned that this would be in place for spring 2022 and it was hoped all three councils would benefit. It was noted that the report which set out the detail of this could be shared with the Partnership for information and would be circulated in due course.

27 ENVIRONMENT ACT UPDATE

The Partnership received a presentation which outlined details of potential impacts and implications for Lincolnshire of the Environment Act 2021. The presentation covered areas for discussion including Defra consultations, impacts on the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership – Enhanced Producer Responsibility (EPR); Deposit Return Schemes (DRS); and Consistency of Collections; Food Waste; Food Waste – Waste Disposal Authority (WDA) Actions.

Partners were provided with the opportunity to discuss the information outlined in the presentation and some of the points raised during discussion included the following:

- A stakeholder group to enable officers to speak to neighbouring authorities had been set up
- There would be a need to look at disposal locations for Waste Collection Authorities (WCA's), and also the haulage of materials. This would be a significant risk for WCA's in securing fleets, as all areas of the country would be making these changes at the same time and there would be a limited supply of vehicles.
- It was queried whether there would be an effect on the capacity of the Energy from Waste facility, and once food waste started to be removed from the waste stream, would there be an option to replace it with green waste. In terms of Energy from Waste facility throughput, there was more concern regarding volume than the material that going through it. Capacity had been maximised in recent years, and reducing the volume could have efficiency implications. FCC were currently examining the implications of this. If additional capacity became available, there could be an opportunity to draw in private sector waste.
- Concerns had been raised around transportation, and officers advised that they were aware of potential issues and technology was changing constantly in this area. There would be a need to be pragmatic and be led by what was available in the market and the available infrastructure, for example, in relation to electric vehicles.
- It was noted that positive discussions had taken place with North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire Councils, and had been very welcoming of the approach so far, and

there was an aspiration to generate more of a relationship with them to explore any shared service opportunities in haulage contracts, recycling, composting etc.

- Concerns were raised around potential costs to district councils, for example the food waste trial by SKDC was being stepped down due to the costs involved going forward and the costs to scale up from the current trial including purchase of new vehicles. There would be a need for additional funding from government in order to continue this separate collection. In the consultation, there was an indication that new burden funding would be made available. It was acknowledged that it was not known how much this funding would be, but it was believed that it would be based on modelling rather than actual costs, and if there was a shortfall in funding it would be difficult for all authorities.
- The financial impact of green waste collections being provided as a free service to households was estimated to be around £800,000 to district councils, and the issue of how this would be funded had not yet been addressed. It was highlighted that the requirement to collect garden waste would not necessarily be seen as a new burden, so it might prove difficult to request funding for those households where green waste was already being collected.
- It was commented that if districts planned to purchase new freighters to collect food waste, there would be a lead in time of 10 – 11 months, and if all collection authorities purchased at the same time, this would mean that lead in times were likely to be extended.
- It was very difficult for authorities to be able to start any preparations around what may be required as there was still a lot of uncertainty, particularly around funding.
- It was suggested that haulage was one area where a partnership approach could be taken, particularly as there was likely to be increased demand for vehicles, as costs would increase if demand exceeded supply, which would then have an impact on the revenue position of district councils.
- In relation to capacity for anaerobic digestion (AD) modelling suggested there would be a need across the county of 20,000 – 30,000 tonnes, however, the authority did not want to be dependent on a single facility. It was noted that interest was being received from a number of potential operators.
- It was noted that the County Council was in contact with neighbouring WDA's, and the districts were encouraged to engage with other waste collection authorities (WCA's) as there were still a lot of lessons to be learned.

RESOLVED

That the comments made be noted.

28 SOUTH KESTEVEN FOOD WASTE TRIAL UPDATE

The Partnership received an update from South Kesteven District Council in relation to the food waste collection trial. It was reported that this trial had now been running for four years, the first two years were funded by the County Council, and the last two years it had been funded by South Kesteven District Council. With a national strategy in relation to food waste collection three years away, the district was no longer able to afford to continue with the separate food

waste collection. A decision was due to be made regarding this trial at a meeting of the full Council that afternoon.

Officers suggested that they would bring a full report back to a future meeting of the Partnership, depending on the decision made by the Council. The trial had been very successful, with good participation. Approximately 1.5kg of food waste per household per week had been collected. Lessons had been learned from this work, which the district would share this with the Partnership.

It was noted that South Kesteven District Council had demonstrated that food waste could be collected successfully.

RESOLVED

1. That the update be noted.
2. That a report on the Food Waste Collection Trial be brought back to a future meeting of the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership.

29 PERFORMANCE MEASURES UPDATE

The Partnership received a report and presentation from the LCC Waste Strategy Manager which provided an update on the suite of Key Performance Indicators (KPI's) which measure progress against the vision and objectives set out in the LWP's Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS). The KPI's related to four strategic themes:

- Waste Hierarchy – how we are prioritising waste minimisation and recycling
- Contamination – recycling contamination rate (kerbside recyclables)
- Carbon – overall LWP waste management carbon footprint (per head)
- Customer friendly – satisfaction with waste collections/HWRC's

The report reflected that whilst Covid-related restrictions were gradually being lifted, waste was still being received in different quantities and composition to pre-Covid, particularly in reduced throughput at Household Waste Recycling Centres. It was still not clear how much of that Covid impact was temporary, and to what extent authorities were now seeing a “new normal” (e.g. more working from home) which may continue in the longer term.

Partners were provided with the opportunity to ask questions in relation to the information contained within the report, and some of the points highlighted during discussion included the following:

- In relation to sampling of residual waste, it would be interesting to see how much recyclable material did end up in the waste stream.
- Education was essential in encouraging recycling. It was noted that this was something which had been identified and there was a need to be a bit more proactive with how messages are communicated to younger people and schools. Partners were advised that

information packs would be distributed to primary schools and officers would be visiting schools to talk about waste.

- It was suggested that contamination levels had dropped following the introduction of twin stream recycling due to bins not being emptied if they contained material other than paper and card, and this was then leading to increased fly tipping in some areas.
- There had been concerns about people in urban areas needing to have three bins for the twin stream collections. Officers advised that it was the responsibility of individuals to try and abide by the rules which were set. There was a need to take a collaborative approach and engage with the public regarding the rules and requirements.
- Complaints were being received from some residents about additional cardboard and side waste not being collected. If residents did have an excessive amount of cardboard or cardboard which did not fit in the purple lidded bin, they were encouraged to take it to the Household Waste Recycling Centre. It was not possible to collect side waste as once it became wet, it was not able to be processed and it would become contamination.
- It was acknowledged that there had been an increase in fly tipping over the past two years, and this had led to the development of the environmental crime partnership, and it had been recognised by government as a national problem. However, it was emphasised that it was not believed that this material was being discarded by households, and there was a lot of evidence to show that the increase was due to businesses/individuals who were charging a fee to people to dispose of their waste, and then disposing of it as fly tipping. There was a duty of care for households to ensure that it was a reputable firm who was collecting and disposing of waste.
- It was commented that one cause of contamination in bins in Boston was people disposing of takeaway packaging in other people's bins.
- West Lindsey District Council was looking forward to the introduction of the purple lidded bins and had received a very good presentation recently regarding the planned roll out. It was acknowledged that there were some sections of the population that were reluctant to embrace change.
- It was noted that West Lindsey District Council had given consideration to include a three month bulky waste collection, but had concluded that there was no evidence that providing this service would reduce fly tipping.
- It was commented that a lot of the work around recycling needed to be member led, and members should be engaging with their communities to try and resolve any issues. The roll out of the separate paper and card collections also needed to be member led.

RESOLVED

That the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership:

1. Notes the charts and commentary provided in relation to Waste Hierarchy.
2. Notes the improved performance in twin-stream areas in relation to Contamination.
3. Notes that work has now resumed in relation to Carbon.
4. Notes the comments set out in the report in relation to Customer Friendliness.

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LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP

3 MARCH 2022

30 LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP FORWARD PLAN

The Partnership considered its forward plan, and the following items were noted for inclusion at future meetings:

- Food Waste Collection report from South Kesteven District Council
- Paper and Card collection roll-out – West Lindsey District Council
- Update on progress with the Environment Act, and national, regional and local implications

RESOLVED

That the above items be scheduled for consideration by the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership.

The meeting closed at 12.25 pm

Agenda Item 6



LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP

11 July 2022

SUBJECT:	Partner Updates
REPORT BY:	LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP
CONTACT NO:	-

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

To provide an opportunity for members of the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership to share any information that may be of interest with the other Partners.

All partner authorities have provided an update which are listed below.

DISCUSSION

BOSTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

There are still concerns being raised from residents who have been turned away from the HWRC at Boston due to skips being at capacity. We are pleased that our county colleagues at looking at ways to improve the turnaround of skips at the site and conducting a traffic survey which will hopefully provide a solution for our residents.

The reduction in fly tip numbers is continuing, although these have not returned to pre-pandemic levels. We have been successful with four recent court cases, where our surveillance cameras have caught fly-tippers, and the court has supported the council and issued fines of up to £1100.

We are making plans for the introduction of a 'Pride in Boston' team, supporting existing initiatives within the Borough for targeted cleansing and maintenance of hot spot areas

CITY OF LINCOLN COUNCIL

Attention remains focused on three fronts in terms of waste/recycling. The reletting of our major contracts in 2026, the outcomes from the Environment Act (and preparedness for the impacts that will have on services) and the smooth running of services under lingering covid impacts.

On the former we have now got an agreed way forward, with one member of operational staff transferring to undertake the bulk of the work on that shortly. The service manager level post will be notified to SWOG when appointed. The timetable remains very challenging, as this is a fundamental review of waste/recycling, street cleaning and all green/open space work.

Covid continues to have an erratic effect on services, with collection capacity reduced at times. Weekend catch-up is being used on occasion when required. No collections have been cancelled.

EAST LINDSEY DISTRICT COUNCIL

The project team is in place to roll out the twin stream recycling service across East Lindsey. This will be the biggest roll out so far with 75,000 properties on the scheme. Communication and engagement activity will begin in the coming days, and bins are due to be delivered at the end of August with first collections starting in the third week of September.

We are currently procuring a vehicle and equipment for the ‘Pride in East Lindsey’ team, with the aim to have the team recruited to by the end of summer.

Our Vehicle Maintenance Unit has had a successful first year. We are continuing to build on our commercial plans with approvals to begin MOT testing.

NORTH KESTEVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Lincolnshire Waste Strategy: Twin Stream project delivery in North Kesteven

As LCC engagement colleagues moved to WLDC in the next stage of the countywide twin stream project rollout, focus since the last update has been on maintaining and improving the excellent results to date and the continuing support from residents:

	Week Commencing	Presentation Rate	Contaminated
PAPER AND CARD	14/3/22	97.4%	127
	12/4/22	97%	149
	9/5/22	97.7%	178
	6/6/22	97.1%	180
MDR	28/2/22	96.3%	1516
	28/3/22	95.9%	1898
	29/4/22	96.7%	2031
	23/5/22	96.9%	1606
	20/6/22	96.8%	1190

Environmental Crime

Work continues in supporting the work of the Lincolnshire Environmental Crime Partnership. We have promoted a number of recent local successes resulting in a combined total of £11,598.87 in fines, court costs and surcharges handed to five people over the last four months – plus a driving ban to one of them – after they were caught fly-tipping in North Kesteven: [Help prevent fly-tipping this summer | North Kesteven District Council \(n-kesteven.gov.uk\)](#). A number of media outlets

subsequently promoted the work and the need to check that waste carriers and scrap metal dealers are appropriately licensed and registered.

Fleet – alternative fuels

In June, NKDC hosted an event by Dennis Eagle (who are world leaders in the design and manufacture of refuse collection vehicles) at our Metheringham waste depot. Waste colleagues from Lincolnshire, North Lincolnshire and Yorkshire were invited to view Dennis Eagle's electric eCollect vehicle (pictured, next to one of the newest vehicles in our fleet) and the new, improved Elite+ cab.



Visitors were taken on test rides and enjoyed technical presentations. The team were thanked for all their work as brilliant hosts.

Business continuity

Much work has taken place recently on local plans to reflect changing approaches to the pandemic via a new Communicable Respiratory Disease (including Covid 19) risk assessment and action plan, to keep colleagues and customers safe. Similarly there has been work on updating asset safety plans to reflect new legislation on buildings and fire safety, and risks as a result of any potential labour unrest.

SOUTH HOLLAND DISTRICT COUNCIL

SHDC Environmental Services continue to deliver our expansion project to increase our garden waste subscription to another 5,000 subscribers across the district, with a third truck operational since May 2022.

We continue to monitor our fly-tipping numbers, which are still reducing compared to 2021, however, they remain higher than seen pre pandemic. Our highest proportion of fly tips are classed as 'small van' and 'transit van load'.

Similarly, we have seen increased bulky collections which can have an impact on our ability to dispose of certain materials, we are working closely with LCC colleagues to find solutions for this as we help to relieve pressures on HWRCs, wherever possible.

SOUTH KESTEVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Levels of flytipping in the district remain above pre Covid19 pandemic levels. A number of fixed penalty notices have been issued to offenders and three successful prosecutions have taken place this year. These have resulted in a 6 month prison sentence (suspended for 1 year) and a total of 280 hours community service, along with recovery of clean-up costs for the impacted private land owners.

Demand for the Council's garden waste collection service remains high, with growth seen in demand from both new customers and existing purchasing additional bins.

The Council's dedicated Big Clean Team is now operating to a new schedule. This highly visible team continue to work to maintain a higher streets standard across the district. This includes graffiti and flytipping removal, mechanical sweeping, weed removal and pressure washing of street furniture.

WEST LINDSEY DISTRICT COUNCIL

Purple-lidded bins project continues with positive results to date. On the last fortnightly cycle of purple bins, 97.6% of properties presented their bins. Of these, just 0.4% were contaminated and rejected and only 183 households presented side waste. For blue bins in the last cycle, 99.2% of bins were presented of which 7.3% were rejected, this is down for 13.2% in the previous cycle. Results continue to improve, and we are working towards purple bin collections becoming business as usual.

Garden waste subscription take up is in line with previous years, despite the increase in the level of subscription to £39 per year for eighteen collections.

The Leader of the Council alongside the Chief Executive and members of the Waste Management Team recently had a tour of the Anaerobic Digestion Plant at Hemswell Cliff.

LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Work continues to understand the disposal implications of the Environment Act and in particular the disposal of food waste, even though specific detail on timescale and funding is still to be released by government. Discussions are ongoing with neighbouring authorities and with parties who have expressed an interest in processing the material to determine the best methodology and possible routes to market once the details of the legislation have been finalised. We continue to work to model potential volumes of food waste that could be provided by each district which will enable us to evaluate the requirements of our existing Waste Transfer Stations as well as any other potential requirements.

In terms of existing infrastructure development, the team have worked hard to ensure that our newest Household Waste Recycling Centre at Tattershall, which has been built to replace the existing site at Kirkby on Bain, opens at the beginning of July. This site will be managed and operated in-house.

The roll out of the twin stream recycling initiative continues. Separate paper and card collections are now in place in Boston, North Kesteven and West Lindsey with the quality of paper and card being produced still reported as outstanding by the Council's contractors. Another positive impact of the project is the better quality mixed dry recyclable material which is being presented in those districts. The next authority to adopt the initiative is East Lindsey District Council where residents will receive their purple lidded bins beginning in August with full implementation on the scheme taking place through the Autumn. The Performance and Improvement Team continue to work well with district council colleagues with some real partnership working being demonstrated. This team have also launched the schools educational programme which will be offered to all primary schools including on-line access to the programme as well as face to face delivery in schools.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership:

1. Note the updates provided
2. Identify any issues to be added to the Forward Plan for future discussion.

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Agenda Item 7



LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP

11TH JULY 2022

SUBJECT :	The Environment Act and Emerging National Policy
REPORT BY:	MATTHEW MICHELL LCC WASTE STRATEGY MANAGER
CONTACT NO:	07825 388134

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Following on from the publication of their Resources and Waste Strategy (RAWS) for England (December 2018), Defra have proposed a number of specific policies which will have a huge impact on the waste services provided by LWP partner authorities. Although somewhat delayed by the Covid pandemic, these have progressed into law through the Environment Act (2021)¹.

Whilst we await final details (imminently?) of how these policies will be enacted, two rounds of consultations (Spring 2019 & Summer 2021) have revealed proposals on three key policy themes:

- Consistency of collections – Standardising collections from households and businesses, including harmonised dry recyclables, mandatory food waste, and "free" garden waste.
- Enhanced Producer Responsibility (EPR) – Packaging producers to fund collection and recycling of certain items, resulting in significant funding for local authorities.
- Deposit Return Scheme (DRS) – Charging a deposit on drinks containers which can be reclaimed on returning the container (e.g. bottle) for recycling.

In responding to those consultations, the LWP was generally supportive of the proposals but expressed concerns over some of the specific details. This paper describes what we know so far about those details because the implementation and impacts of those policies will need to form the focus of the LWP's efforts over the next few years. In light of this, it is proposed that the LWP undertake a review of their Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) and, if necessary, begin work on a new one.

¹ [Environment Act 2021 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://legislation.gov.uk)

DISCUSSIONS

Whilst we await Defra’s formal response to the second round of consultation on Consistency and DRS, some clarity has emerged through various channels including the March 2022 publication of their response on EPR which included some information about those other themes.

Consistent collections

The Environment Act (EA21) specifies:

Requirement	Impact on LWP
Dry recyclables – A standard list must be collected from all households and businesses.	We already collect most of these but may have to add others – e.g. plastic film (from 2027).
Dry recyclables – Each material must be collected separately, although there are some exceptions.	Twin-stream is a step in that direction and we believe it is currently acceptable to collect metal, plastic and glass mixed together. However, we will need to monitor whether this continues to be true.
Garden waste – Collections to become “free” to householders.	Councils have expressed concerns that this goes against the ‘producer pays’ principle but this would create a funding gap for WCAs.
Food waste – Collections to become mandatory. EA21 specifies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weekly from all households • Separate collection (although comingling with green <i>may</i> yet be acceptable) • Must be recycled/composted 	We await confirmation but the deadline to introduce appears to be March 2025 – e.g. Autumn Budget and Spending Review 2021 ² mentioned: “free, separate food waste collections in every local authority in England from 2025 ”. Work is underway across the LWP towards both collections and processing options.

Although Defra have yet to publish a response to their 2021 ‘consistency’ consultation, their **EPR** consultation response clarifies:

“The payments local authorities will receive for household packaging under EPR will support the delivery of the UK government’s proposals for consistent recycling collections from households”.

This may imply that new burdens funding will not be available for new collections of EPR-funded materials (e.g. plastic films). NB – This does not affect the promised new burdens funding for collections of non-packaging such as food waste.

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

EA21 allows for secondary legislation “requiring the payment of sums in respect of the costs of disposing of products and materials”.

² [Autumn Budget and Spending Review 2021: documents - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/103112/autumn-budget-and-spending-review-2021.pdf)

Defra’s formal response (March 2022) to their 2021 EPR consultation clarifies a number of details, including:

Defra says	Impact on LWP
Aim – Packaging producers fund the local authority costs of collecting and processing their packaging, whether collected for recycling, in residual waste or from street bins. NB – Litter collections now excluded from EPR.	New funding stream for councils, although there will be conditions to meet for full funding – see below.
Conditions for payments – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “LA should receive their full net costs where they have taken all reasonable steps to establish effective and efficient systems”. • May be increased for those outperforming benchmarks for “efficient and effective collection”. • Despite requests (including by the LWP) for additional payments to fund improvement efforts at underperforming authorities, payments may actually be reduced for underperformance. 	We await clarification of what constitutes an “efficient and effective” service as this will determine the level of payment which each LWP partner receives. It seems likely, though, that the improved recycling quality resulting from our twin-stream collections will help us to achieve those requirements.
Start date = 2024	Payments delayed from original proposal of 2023.
Sampling – Packaging quantity (and thus payments) will be calculated from sampling data.	We may have to do more sampling and reporting to provide the required evidence. This will result in additional costs and it is unclear whether those will be covered by ‘new burdens’ funding.
Business waste – In the absence of agreement on how to implement, this will be excluded until at least 2028.	Delayed funding for trade collections.

Deposit Return Schemes (DRS)

EA21 allows for secondary legislation to establish “deposit schemes”.

The key impact on the LWP will be the diversion of recyclables which would previously have passed through the LWP’s collections and processing systems. Further work is required to calculate that impact but factors will include:

- Reduced collection tonnages – Although every house will still need to be visited, there should be fewer WTS tips required.
- Reduced MRF tonnages – This would, in theory, reduce WDA costs but...
- Increased MRF gate fees? – Part of the fee paid is based on composition, and diversion of valuable recyclables **may** increase the cost per tonne.

Although Defra have yet to publish a response to their 2021 DRS consultation, the calculation of impacts is assisted by the **EPR** consultation response which clarifies (in excluding DRS materials from EPR) that the DRS for England will:

- Be “all-in” rather than “on-the-go” – i.e. Includes large containers as well as those one might consume “on-the-go”.

- Include plastic bottles and metal cans but **not glass bottles** as had originally been proposed – Glass bottles will thus fall under EPR.
- Have some differences across the UK – e.g. Scotland & Wales **will include** glass bottles.

OPTIONS

In light of the above, it is essential that the LWP's strategic thinking going forwards includes consideration of the impacts of these emerging national policies. Thus, it seems appropriate to review the contents of the existing Waste Strategy for Lincolnshire and, if necessary, begin development of a new Strategy.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the LWP authorises:

1. The inclusion, in the 2021/22 Annual Report (appendices) an initial review of the impacts of emerging national policies on the LWP's current strategic objectives.
2. Officers to begin, through the LWP's Strategic Officer Working Group (SOWG), a more detailed review of these policy impacts with a view to proposing to the next LWP meeting the extent of the work required – i.e. Whether it is necessary to start work on developing a new JMWMS.

Agenda Item 8



LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP

11TH July 2022

SUBJECT:	Performance Update & Draft Annual Report (Best viewed/printed in colour due to charts)
REPORT BY:	MATTHEW MICHELL LCC WASTE STRATEGY MANAGER
CONTACT NO:	07825 388134

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

This is the latest in a series of regular updates on the suite of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) which measure progress against the vision and objectives set out in the LWP's Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS). However, since this meeting is the LWP AGM, the update is given in the form of notes to accompany the draft LWP Annual Report for 2021/22, the appendices of which include performance reporting.

OVERVIEW

The draft Annual Report, covering April 2021 to March 2022, is attached for formal consideration by partners. As last year, the Annual Report consists of two documents:

1. LWP Annual Review – This is the public-facing summary which will be published on the LWP page of the LCC website.
2. Appendices – This provides the LWP with greater detail on topics including progress against the JMWMS objectives and action plan, and performance reporting.

Whilst the public-facing document has already been circulated via the LWP Strategic Officer Working Group (SOWG), and thus takes account of initial feedback from partners, this AGM provides an opportunity for discussion of any further changes before final publication.

LWP ANNUAL REVIEW 2021/22

This public-facing document will be published on the LWP page of the LCC website. The attached draft version reflects partner feedback on a previous version, although further feedback is invited at this point for incorporation prior to publication. Included are:

1. Introduction – By the LWP Chair.
2. Working Together – How our Waste Strategy promotes the 'waste hierarchy' and a 'circular economy'.
3. The Wider Picture – Sets the scene of national policy developments.
4. Maintaining Essential Services – The impacts of Covid and a possible "new normal".
5. Improving Services – Better quality recyclables through twin-stream collections.
6. Tackling waste crime – Highlights from the Environmental Crime Partnership.

7. Unified communications – Our ‘Right Thing, Right Bin’ campaign.
8. Looking to the Future – How we’ll take account of EPR, DRS and ‘consistency’, particularly through food waste collections.
9. 2021/22 in numbers – Headline statistics as infographics.

ANNUAL REPORT APPENDICES

These provide a more detailed update and, although available to the public (e.g. through publishing of LWP meeting papers), they are mainly aimed at informing LWP members of the work being done on their behalf. They are presented here in draft form and the LWP are asked both to note the contents and to suggest any changes or additions which they would like to see in the final version.

The three appendices consist of:

- **Appendix A – Review of JMWMS Vision and Objectives**
 - Largely considers the impacts of emerging national policies on the LWP’s services and strategic thinking going forwards.
 - Proposes, in this draft version, that LWP officers undertake a review of the current JMWMS and consider whether a new one is required to ensure ongoing and optimised compliance with new national legislation.
- **Appendix B – Progress against the Vision and Objectives through the delivery of the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) Action Plan**
 - Gives details of a number of key workstreams undertaken during 2021/22.
 - Describes how we propose to continue the work going forwards.
- **Appendix C – Measuring Performance**
 - Reports performance against a number of LWP-agreed KPIs.
 - Describes other measures which the LWP may consider using in future.
 - Since this information is reported at all LWP meetings, further details are given below.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Theme 1 – Waste Hierarchy

Two KPIs have been agreed by the LWP:

- Recycling rate of “waste from households” (percentage); and
- Household Waste Collection (kilograms per household).

Performance against these is shown on the below charts as follows:

- Up to and including 2020/21 = Confirmed actual performance
- 2021/22 = Provisional as some data still incomplete
- Targets = Agreed by LWP in November 2019 but may need reviewing in light of ongoing Covid impact

Chart 1 – Overall LWP performance

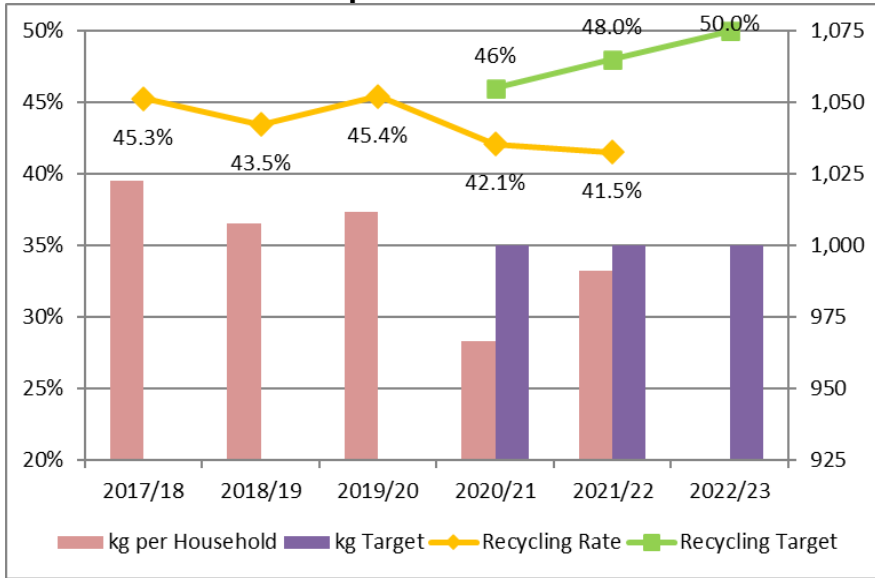
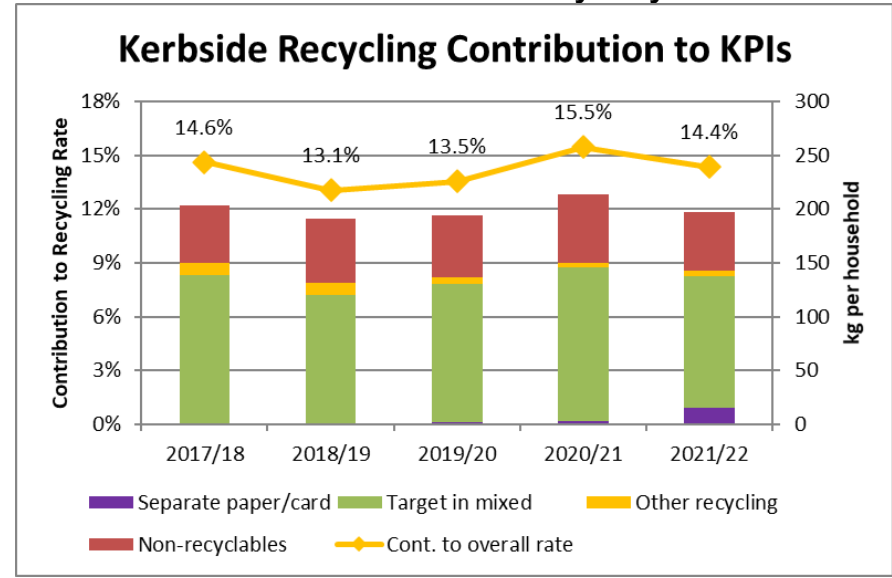


Chart 2 – Contribution of kerbside dry recyclables



Target in mixed = paper; card; plastic (bottles, pots, tubs, trays); metal cans; glass
 Other recycling = other recycled plastics (film, rigid); other metals; small paper
 Non-recyclables = fines; other non-recycled material

Page 21

Chart 3 – Contribution of composting

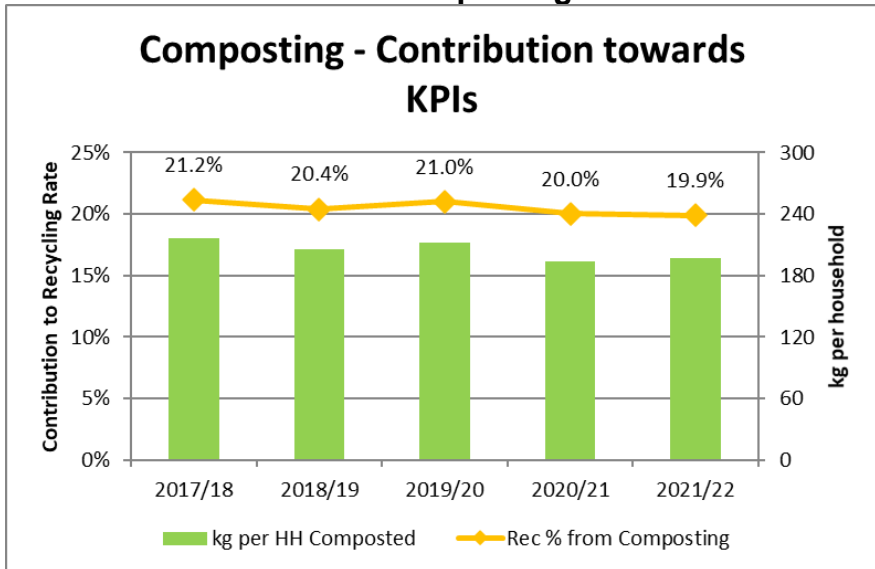
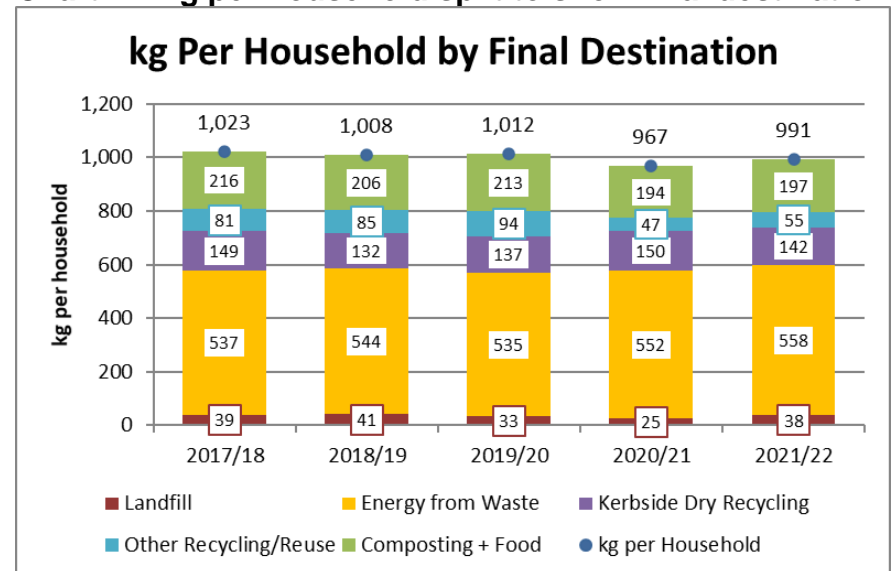


Chart 4 – kg per household split to show final destination



Recycling rate of “waste from households” (percentage)

Our overall recycling rate (see Table 1) continues to be lower than pre-Covid due to lower throughput, and thus less recycling, at HWRCs despite the removal of Covid-related restrictions such as the booking system. Also, kerbside residual waste has increased significantly compared to 2019/20, although this is partly because of contamination diverted from recycling collections.

Whilst these effects have decreased during the year, it appears likely that we’re seeing a “new normal” – e.g. resulting from more people working from home. In light of this, it is proposed that we reset our targets for future years to aim for a steady progression from this new starting point.

2021/22 Provisional	2022/23 Target	2023/24 Target	2024/25 Target	2025/26 Target
41.5%	44%	46%	48%	50%

A combination of actions will be needed in order to achieve those targets:

1. Increasing recycling – Having identified recyclables being put into residual collections, we will target those through improved communications. New food waste collections will also contribute.
2. Reducing residual waste – As well as by diverting recyclables (including food waste) to recycling collections, we will need to undertake waste minimisation initiatives.

Household Waste Collection (kilograms per household)

Overall (see Table 1) we are successfully keeping this below our target. In terms of specific streams, it should be noted that:

- Kerbside recycling (see Table 2) – Recycling remains steady but we're collecting less non-recyclable contamination with it.
- Landfill/EfW (Table 4, red/orange) – Overall non-recycled quantity appears to be increasing, so we need to look into why.
- Other recycling/reuse (Table 4, light blue) – HWRC throughput, including these recyclables, continues to be lower than pre-Covid despite removing site restrictions.

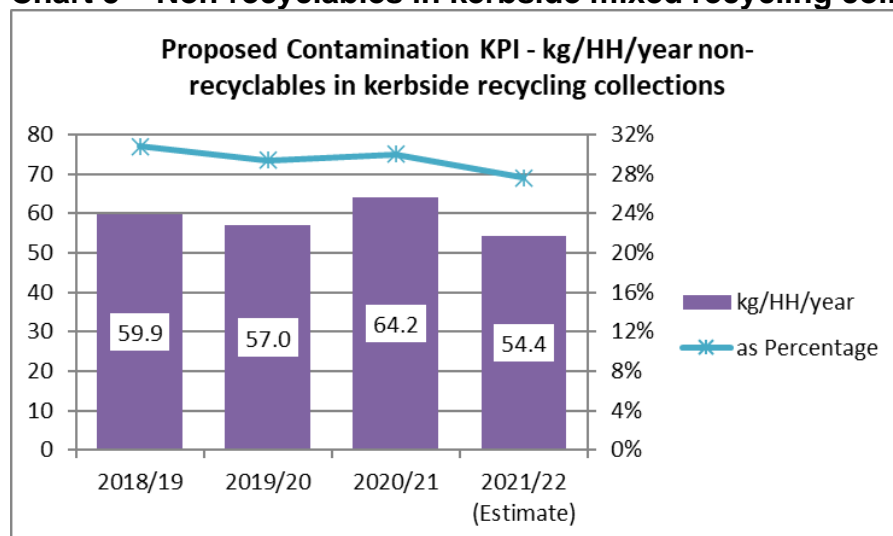
Theme 2 – Contamination

As reported previously, LCC’s sampling of recyclables will allow us to start to analyse in more detail:

- The differences between our various waste streams – e.g. the impact of twin-stream collections, and
- Exactly what non-recyclables are in the recycling collections – That will better enable us to tackle the biggest issues.

LCC have, from April 2022, put in place a schedule of regular sampling to ensure that we have enough data to establish the overall composition of all our dry recycling streams, including separate paper and card, and how service changes affect them. In the meantime, the below chart shows contamination levels by combining data for mixed recyclables (using sampling by our MRF contractor) with data from separate collections of paper and card where they have been introduced. Contamination levels are shown both in kg per household and as a percentage of the total collected.

Chart 5 – Non-recyclables in kerbside mixed recycling collections



The overall contamination levels reported to us in our mixed dry recyclables (MDR) remain high. However, in areas where twin-stream collections have been introduced, not only are the new paper and card collections extremely clean, but the remaining MDR also contains less non-recyclable contamination. NB – These figures include both MDR and separate paper and card to properly reflect the reduced level of contamination across kerbside recyclables as a whole.

Theme 3 – Carbon

An initial assessment, using 2017/18 data, identified the main sources of the LWP’s carbon emissions and, most notably, showed the importance of keeping landfill to a minimum. Having focussed on maintaining services during the pandemic, we are now in a position to update that work.

Those previous calculations used identical emissions factors for different recycled materials. To provide a more accurate calculation of carbon dioxide emissions, the County Council will develop a waste carbon footprint that uses the WRAP Carbon WARM (Carbon Waste and Resources Metric) methodology. This methodology has material specific carbon emissions factors for each recycled waste stream and will thus provide a more accurate result.

Partners also continue to work towards a reduced footprint – e.g. consideration of options for using sustainably-fuelled vehicles.

Theme 4 – Customer-friendliness

We continue to make customer engagement a focus of our services, particularly in the rollout of twin-stream collections. This has included working with our Recycling Panel of residents and asking questions through the County Views survey as we prioritise seeking to understand and explain how our residents can help us to achieve our strategic aims over measuring customer satisfaction.

With services currently in flux both because of twin-stream rollout and upcoming changes in national policy, it does not seem an appropriate time to undertake a survey to benchmark satisfaction levels.

OPTIONS

With regard to the attached public-facing “2021/22 Annual Review” document, the LWP could:

1. Approve publication as it stands.
2. Approve publication subject to specific changes agreed at this meeting.
3. Decide to delay publication pending further partner input and changes.

The attached appendices document will not be published to the same extent, but feedback is still welcomed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the LWP:

1. Public-facing “2021/22 Annual Review” document – Approve for publication with any agreed final changes.
2. Annual Review appendices document – Note the information given and specify any changes or additions which they’d like to see.

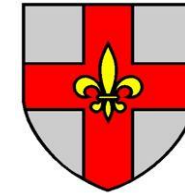


Lincolnshire Waste Partnership

Annual Review 2021/22



The Lincolnshire Waste Partnership is made up of these eight councils working together.



CITY OF
Lincoln
COUNCIL



North Kesteven
DISTRICT COUNCIL



SOUTH
KESTEVEN
DISTRICT
COUNCIL



Introduction

Welcome to the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership's annual report which covers the year to March 2022.

Whilst things have gradually returned to relative normality, it is important to remember that parts of the year were still very much shaped by Covid-19, including the Delta Variant. We remain indebted to all those, both staff and public, who have helped keep our services running smoothly through difficult times.

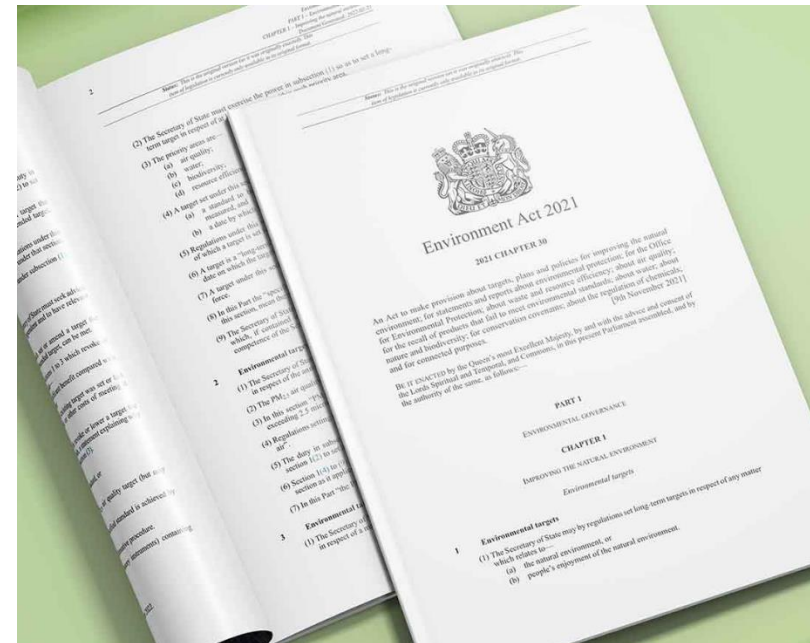
As set out in more detail throughout this report, we have:

- **Collected and processed over 350,000 tonnes of household waste** – See page 2 and the back page of this report for more details.
- **Continued planning how we can make our future services even better** – Including aligning with emerging national policies (see page 3).
- **Made changes which are already helping to support a UK circular economy** – Twin-stream collections (see page 5).
- **Supported work tackling waste crime** – Through the new Lincolnshire Environmental Crime Partnership (see page 6).
- **Kept you informed** – Including the launch of our countywide “Right Thing, Right Bin” campaign and increased use of social media (see page 7).

We look forward to continuing to improve our services in the coming year and beyond, particularly in light of the new Environment Act which became law in late 2021 and provides a framework for us to work towards.

Cllr Daniel McNally

Chair of the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership



Working Together

Partnership and our shared Waste Strategy

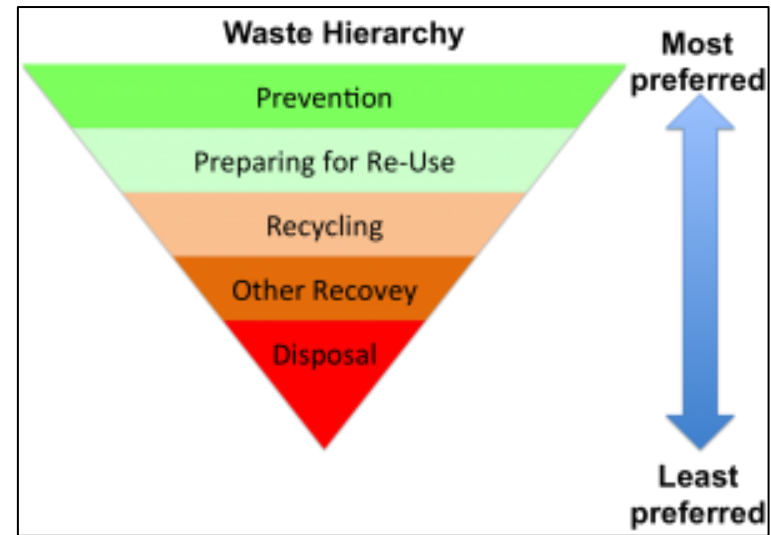
Between us, the eight councils who make up the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership (LWP) handle some 350,000 tonnes of household waste every year —that’s around half a tonne for each resident!

We gather all this waste by providing:

- More than 130 refuse trucks collecting from over 350,000 households,
- 11 Household Waste Recycling Centres located around the county, and
- Litter collection, street sweeping and flytip clearance.

All our waste operations are planned and run in line with national policies including setting ourselves an objective in our JMWMS (see below) to follow the 'Waste Hierarchy' which, as shown here, sets out waste management options in order of preference, and promoting a 'Circular Economy' (see page 3).

To help us to coordinate our efforts to achieve all this effectively, the LWP have a shared Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) for Lincolnshire, and the main purpose of this Annual Review is to reflect on the progress made towards fulfilling the objectives set out in that Strategy.



Further information on the LWP, including the Waste Strategy for Lincolnshire and previous LWP Annual Reports, can be found online at www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/recycling-waste

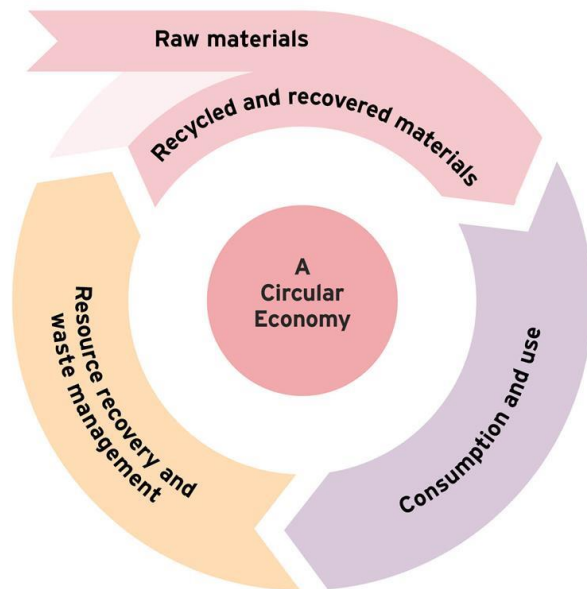
Details of LWP public meetings, including agendas and minutes, are available at: www.lincolnshire.moderngov.co.uk/ieListMeetings.aspx?CId=164&Year=0

The Wider Picture

Supporting a “Circular Economy”

A key factor in how we manage our services, both today and into the future, is emerging national policy.

In 2018, the government published their ‘Resources and Waste Strategy for England’ which set out their commitment to move the UK economy from a linear approach – “take, make, dispose” – to a “Circular Economy”.



This ambition has been further developed, through a series of consultations, into the Environment Act which came into force in

2021. Whilst we await final details from Defra, the main policies which affect our services, and the waste we collect and process, are:

1. Enhanced Producer Responsibility (EPR) – Companies producing packaging will pay the costs of collecting and recycling/disposal of that packaging. It has recently been announced that payments to local authorities, subject to complying with various rules, will be phased in starting from 2024.
2. Deposit Return Scheme (DRS) – Consumers purchasing a drink will be charged a deposit which can be claimed back when the empty container is returned for recycling. We now know that this will include cans and plastic bottles but not glass. We await details of the start date, the deposit amount and how it can be reclaimed.
3. Collections Consistency – The aim is that all households and businesses in the UK should receive the same waste collections, and thus increase the quantity and quality of materials collected for recycling. The proposals include:
 - A specified list of materials to be collected for recycling – The good news is that the LWP already recycles everything on the initial list.
 - Food waste collections – These will have to be provided to all households but we await confirmation of a deadline to do so. Details of how we’re working towards this are on page 9.

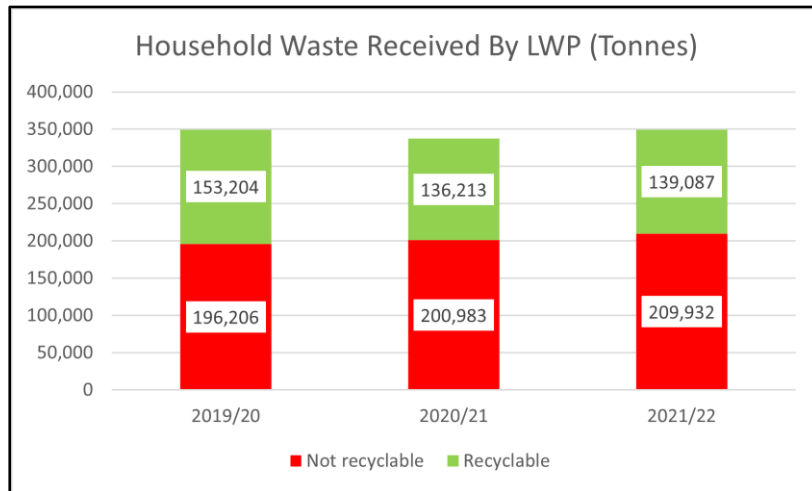
Maintaining Essential Services

From Covid-19 to a “new normal”?

Covid-19 restrictions were still in place for some of 2021/22, and that had an impact on the quantity and type of waste generated and the way it was presented.

Compared to pre-Covid (2019/20) we saw a similar total tonnage of household waste but:

- Type of waste (total from all sources incl. kerbside & HWRC) –
 - Over 14,000 tonnes **less** waste which was recyclable
 - Nearly 14,000 tonnes **more** waste which was **not** recyclable
- How we collected it –
 - 27,000 tonnes (38%) less at Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRC)
 - 24,000 tonnes (9%) more in kerbside collections



The removal of national restrictions has allowed our services to return to pre-Covid arrangements – e.g. removal of the online booking system at Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs).

Although our services have returned to the way they were before the pandemic hit, waste levels haven't. For example, comparing the first three months of 2022 with the same months in 2020:

- Kerbside collections remained 3% up on pre-Covid
- HWRC material tonnages are gradually increasing but are currently just under 80% of pre-Covid levels
- We are collecting more non-recyclable waste and less recyclable waste than before

We will need to monitor whether any of these changes are permanent – for example as a result of increased homeworking – and, if so, the service changes needed to accommodate them, and how they may align with emerging national policies – see page 3.

Improving Services

Better quality recyclables

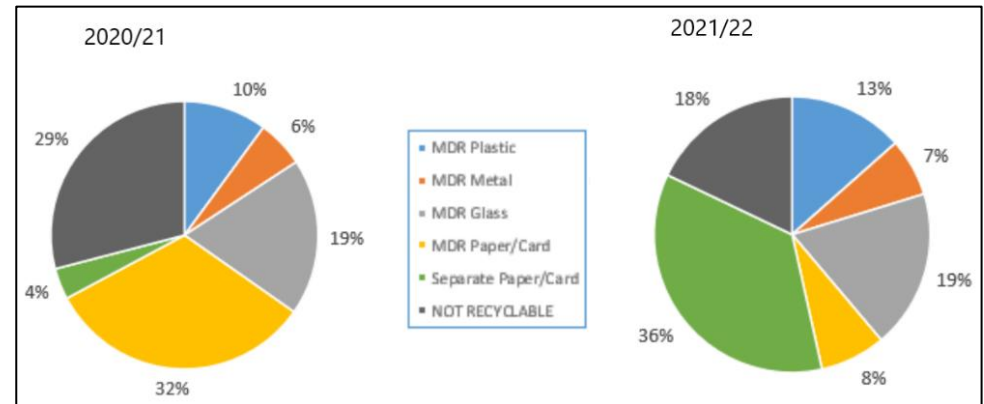
We need to align our services with the desire to stimulate and support a circular economy. We have also set JMWMS objectives *“to improve the quality... of our recycling”* and *“to seek to reduce our carbon footprint”*.

The Resources and Waste Strategy (RAWS) for England, brought into law through the Environment Act, specifies that, to improve the quality collected for recycling, each material should be collected separately, although there are exceptions if a local authority can show that collecting mixed recyclables is either not practicable or not the best environmental solution.

As a result of RAWS, the LWP assessed that the priority was to collect paper and card separately from other recyclables – mixing with glass reduces the quality of product– and in 2019 began a trial in three areas of the county. This demonstrated that separate collections were possible as a twin-stream arrangement alongside mixed recyclables **and** significantly improved the quality both of paper and card and of the remaining mixed recyclables.

In light of the successful trials, the LWP agreed to roll out collections more widely and, during 2021/22, both Boston BC and North Kesteven DC have started twin-stream collections along with a “Right Thing, Right Bin” communications campaign (see page 7) to help reduce high kerbside recycling contamination levels.

The results have continued to be impressive as shown in these pie charts for Boston BC in the years before and after twin-stream collections started in April 2021.



Before twin-stream, kerbside mixed recyclable collections contained around a third each of paper/card, other recyclables and non-recyclables. Now, for the same material (combined figures for paper/card and mixed recyclables), we’ve improved each third:

- Non-recyclables = Around half of contamination diverted to general waste collections where it belongs
- Paper & card = Formerly low quality material from mixed collections now clean enough to recycle at a local paper mill
- Other recyclables = Cleaner target-recyclable materials creating a more desirable mix for reprocessors

The clean paper and card is particularly important because it can pass around the recycling loop multiple times, and thus supports a UK circular economy. We hope that soon many more Lincolnshire residents will have twin-stream collections.

Tackling waste crime

Partnership working beyond the LWP

The LWP provides a forum for the eight Lincolnshire councils to work together in dealing with household waste. There are, however, issues where it is vital that we cooperate with an even broader spectrum of organisations. One of these is waste crime, and in particular flytipping which blights our communities, both rural and urban.

Set up in 2020, the Lincolnshire Environmental Crime Partnership (ECP) brings together representatives from organisations including councils (the LWP and neighbours), the Police, the Environment Agency and other key stakeholders.

This group enables us to understand the overall picture better through the sharing of intelligence and data. We can then plan a strategic approach to ensure that waste criminals are not able to slip through the cracks between the areas of our individual responsibilities, or simply to move from one area to another.

Further details, including the ECP's Annual Report, can be found at: [Lincolnshire Environmental Crime Partnership \(lincolnshire-pcc.gov.uk\)](https://lincolnshire-pcc.gov.uk)

Highlights in the report include:

- Information sharing – A formal agreement (the first in England) to share intelligence, joint training sessions, and regular meetings both at strategic and practitioner level.

- Working together –
 - Operation Cyber Guardian = removing illegal waste service advertising on social media
 - Operation Asgard = will see the seizure of offenders' vehicles for forfeiture or destruction
 - Operation Clean Sweep = targeted action days coordinated with other key agencies (DVSA, HMRC) to disrupt and intervene against waste crime
- Leading to successful convictions – Numerous convictions have been achieved across the county. Many of these have resulted in fines of over £2,000 and sanctions including a suspended prison sentence and a driving ban.

This ground-breaking partnership ties in with our JMWMS objective ***“to consider appropriate innovative solutions”***.



Unified communications

Right Thing, Right Bin

The eight LWP councils are working together to give consistent messages countywide to let you know what we're doing and how you can help us. The current focus is our 'Right Thing, Right Bin' campaign, enabled by achieving our JMWMS objective ***"to move towards a common set of recycling materials"***.

Why are we doing it?

Sampling of the waste delivered by our kerbside collection vehicles has revealed two significant issues:

1. On average, more than a quarter of what we were receiving in mixed recycling collections was material which we're not able to recycle, and
2. Our residual waste collections contained a significant quantity of material which we could have recycled if it had been put in a recycling bin/bag.

What are we doing?

In line with national policy, we've harmonised the list of recyclables accepted across Lincolnshire. This makes it easier for us to explain what should go in which bin. Each LWP council's website now features an A-Z search function where you can look up what to do with over 100 different types of waste ranging from aerosol cans to

yoghurt pots – Both of those can be recycled as long as they're empty, by the way!

We've also, with the help of our 'Residents Recycling Communications Panel', developed the resident focused 'Right Thing, Right Bin' campaign.

This helps give clear, consistent and recognisable messaging across the county. It is now being used across the partnership on marketing materials and social media.

Our thanks go to all of you who have got involved with this campaign including:

- Our Residents Panel who helped develop it,
- Those who've joined in like these children who made a video, and
- Anyone else who's looked at the campaign material.



Looking to the Future

Aligning with national policies

As described on page 3, the government are in the process of finalising a number of policies which we'll have to take account of in the services which we provide.

The most pressing of these, although the proposed deadline of 2025 has yet to be finally confirmed, is the requirement for all households to receive a separate collection of food waste to be sent for recycling. Because Lincolnshire is a two-tier area, it is vital that the LWP authorities cooperate in providing a joined-up approach to:

- Collections – These are the responsibility of the seven Waste Collection Authorities
And
- Recycling (via Anaerobic Digestion) – This is the responsibility of the County Council as Waste Disposal Authority

It is encouraging to note that, having already set ourselves a 2019 JMWMS objective ***“to consider the introduction of separate food waste collections”***, we ran trial collections which have provided us with insight into how this can work in Lincolnshire. Further preparatory work for food waste collections and recycling is already underway .



We'll also need to review our services as we see the details, and then impacts, of the other changes which the government are putting in place (see page 3 for details):

1. Enhanced Producer Responsibility (EPR) – Funding paid to councils will depend on services being “efficient and effective”. Although this has yet to be defined, it may mean doing some things differently.
2. Deposit Return Scheme (DRS) – This will divert some of the recyclables which we currently collect, and may affect how we best handle what we're left with.
3. Collections Consistency – As well as new collections of food waste, we await final confirmation of any other changes we'll be required to make.

2020/21 IN NUMBERS

AN UNUSUAL YEAR



KERBSIDE
UP 18,600 TONNES (7%)



HWRCs
DOWN 46,900 TONNES (66%)



OTHER WASTE
UP 1,400 TONNES (9%)



TOTAL WASTE
DOWN 26,800 TONNES (7%)

KERBSIDE COLLECTIONS



131
BIN WAGONS



346
COLLECTION
STAFF



COLLECTIONS FROM
348,820 HOMES



2 MILLION MILES DRIVEN
(4X TO THE MOON AND BACK)

WHERE DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD WASTE GO?



20%
RECYCLED



20%
COMPOSTED



57%
TURNED INTO ELECTRICITY



3%
LANDFILL

DIGITAL



CAMPAIGNS
200,000 IMPRESSIONS



47 FACEBOOK
GROUPS ENGAGED



8 #WASTEWEDNESDAY
14,401 IMPRESSIONS



700 NEW SUBSCRIBERS
TO RESIDENT PANEL

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Appendix A – Review of JMWMS Vision and Objectives

The LWP's Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS), adopted in January 2019, sets out a strategic vision which is still relevant to our services both today and going forwards:

To seek the best environmental option to provide innovative, customer-friendly waste management solutions that give value for money to Lincolnshire.

The 2019 JMWMS also set out ten strategic objectives and, in light of ever-changing circumstances, those objectives are regularly reviewed. This is particularly important this year because of:

- Covid impacts – Whilst some things have returned to pre-covid levels, we are seeing what may be a “new normal” with differences in the type and quantity of waste we receive, and where and how we receive it, and
- Emerging national policies – The UK government are introducing major changes which will affect what waste we receive and how we are required to handle it.

Some of our 2019 objectives are either completed or are well on the way. For example:

- To improve the quality and therefore commercial value of our recycling stream.
 - Our twin-stream collections, where they have already rolled out, have resulted in a significant improvement in quality.
- To find the most appropriate ways to measure our environmental performance, and set appropriate targets.
 - We have set our own measures and targets, and are looking to add carbon emissions to the list.

Others have been superseded by new national policies. For example:

- To move towards a common set of recycling materials.
 - Although we have done this, we await the government's announcement of a new national list.
- To consider the introduction of separate food waste collections where technically, environmentally and economically practicable.
 - Food waste collections are likely to become mandatory in the next few years although the details, including start date, are yet to be confirmed.

In light of all this, officers are recommending to the LWP that we undertake a full review of the JMWMS to include:

1. How services need to change to most effectively reflect the new national policies,
2. What ambitions we have above and beyond what's required of us by those national policies – e.g. waste minimisation and reuse initiatives, and
3. Whether a completely new JMWMS is needed in order to properly achieve this.

Appendix B – Progress against the Vision and Objectives through the delivery of the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) Action Plan

This section summarises how the work undertaken by the Partnership reflects the vision and objectives set out in our Waste Strategy for Lincolnshire.

To achieve the objectives of the Strategy, the projects sit under 4 main project streams:

- A. Operational Improvements and Projects
- B. Communication, Education and Engagement
- C. Assets and Infrastructure
- D. Performance and Governance

This section details the progress against those actions plus additional activities undertaken by the partnership over the past year. It also describes how our Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) will be used to measure our progress towards achieving those defined goals.

A. OPERATIONAL IMPROVEMENTS AND PROJECTS

Improving the quality of the mixed dry recycling in Lincolnshire **(contributing to achieving JMWMS objectives 1, 2, 5, 7, 8 and 10)**

The Mixed Dry Recycling (MDR) mix is consistent across each of the Waste Collection Authorities (WCAs). Our internal sampling station is now well established and we are able to use the live data produced in real time to understand the waste composition of the MDR and to target communications and engagement to residents in order to improve quality. Over the last 12 months we have established a dedicated sampling station at one of the Waste Transfer Stations in the This information has allowed us to design and deliver targeted and relevant. Linking this to the twin stream implementation (see below) results show that contamination in the MDR has significantly improved.



All waste communications are now branded using the national Let's Recycling branding and incorporating the 'Lincolnshire recycles' marque across all partners. We have continued to work with the Lincolnshire Residents Recycling panel which was established in 2020 to enhance our communications and continue to focus on the "#RightThingRightBin" message.

Various methods of engagement and communication continue to be developed and coordinated across the county with monitoring to assess their effectiveness and impact.

We continue to capture recycling rates and report these (see the "Measuring Performance" section of this report) and the impact of education, engagement and communications will continue to be measured and reported on across future years.

Twin Stream Recycling Implementation **(contributing to achieving JMWMS objectives 1, 2, 4, 5, 8 and 10)**

The implementation of this initiative continues across the county with three WCAs now collecting paper and cardboard separately from the remainder of the Mixed Dry Recycling along with focussing on improving the quality of the mixed dry recycling (linked to the action above).

The dedicated Performance & Improvement continue to engage directly with the public, both in a reactive and a proactive manner to help educate and engage with the residents of Lincolnshire to meet the focus of the Waste hierarchy to Reduce, Reuse and Recycle waste more efficiently.

Boston BC were the first to implement the separate collections of Paper & Cardboard district-wide and concentrate efforts to improve the quality of the remaining mixed dry recycling in Spring 2021 and will be followed by North Kesteven DC in Autumn of the same year and West Lindsey District Council in March 2022. The other WCAs will follow at approximately 6 month intervals. This allows the changes to be embedded in each area.

Common Set of Recycling Materials

(contributing to achieving JMWMS objectives 1, 2, 4, 5)

Two half yearly reviews of the recycling materials have been undertaken to ensure that the consistency of items recyclable across the districts is maintained. Each WCA now publish on their websites a consistent set of wording and direction informing residents of the correct disposal route for their waste.

Reduction of Fly-tipping

The Lincolnshire Environmental Crime Partnership tackles fly-tipping across Lincolnshire. This multi-agency panel consists of representatives from organisations including:

- The eight councils of the LWP,
- North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire Councils,
- Lincolnshire Police,
- The Environment Agency,
- The National Farmers Union, and
- Other key stakeholders.

Working together, this group continues to understand overall picture better through the sharing of intelligence and data. The ECP has developed a strategic approach to ensure that waste criminals are not able to slip through the cracks between the areas our individual responsibilities, or simply to move from one area to another.

B. COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION AND ENGAGEMENT

Communications plan

The LWP partners Communications Officers regularly meet to develop and deliver a consistent set of communications. We have been working hard to ensure that we use consistent branding and messages county-wide to promote the same message to our residents. Some of the successful projects we have worked on, and continue to deliver include:

- Twin stream recycling messages
- Reducing MDR contamination – Right Thing Right Bin
- SCRAP campaign /flytipping
- Usage of the Household Waste Recycling Centres
- Waste Wednesday videos based on an agreed initiative each month

Using other communications networks

We will also look to engage with other groups who may be able to help spread our messages. This may include Parish Councils (via the Lincolnshire Association of Local Councils, LALC), schools and other organisations.

C. ASSETS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Review of HWRCs

Following reviews of the capacity and suitability of the HWRCs across the county a new HWRC has now been approved at Tattershall. This will replace the existing facility at Kirkby-on-Bain will open in July 2022.

Review of future disposal and treatment facilities

The upcoming Environment Bill, coupled with the outcomes from the Food Waste collection in South Kesteven have directed us to look at the future needs for disposal in the county, not only of food waste but also to understand the impact on the remaining waste streams. With this now become a more pressing initiative, work has begun to understand the impacts for both the WDA and WCA and projects to scope the options and feasibility continue and will form an important part of the future plan for the partnership.

D. PERFORMANCE AND GOVERNANCE

Managing performance to measure environmental impacts (contributing to achieving JMWMS objectives 4, 6 and 7)

In order to ensure delivery of both our strategic objectives and our ongoing waste services, the strategy requires that we measure performance by means of a suite of key performance indicators that demonstrate the effectiveness of the strategy and its actions in delivering Waste Services in Lincolnshire.

Full progress to date is reported in the Measuring Performance section of this report.

Review of the JMWMS Objectives

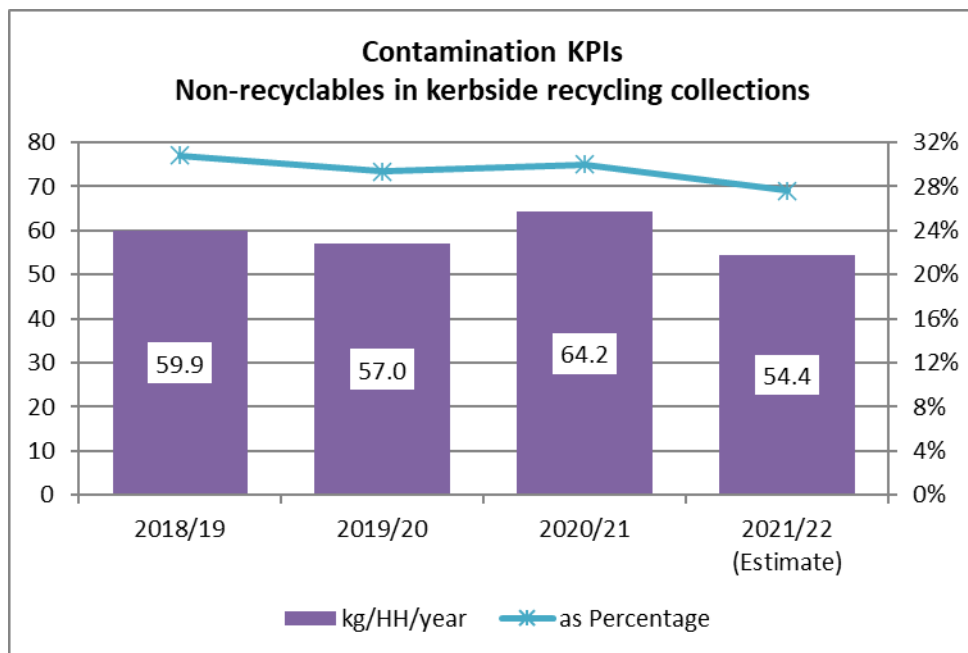
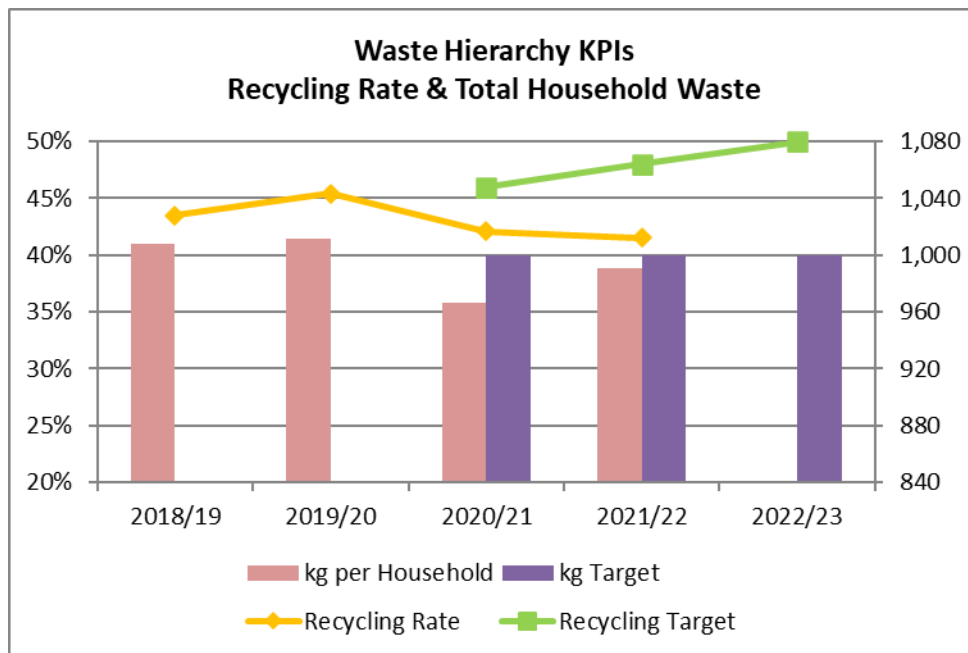
A review of the objectives outline in the JMWMS has been undertaken to ensure that these remain relevant and will deliver the outcomes that were defined in the strategy.

Appendix C – Measuring Performance

Performance Summary (See the below text for further details).

Performance against agreed Key Performance Indicators (KPI)

	Previous Performance			Current Year (2021/22)				Future Targets
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Actual (Estimate)	Target	On Target?	Direction of Travel	2022/23
Recycling Rate (%)	43.5%	45.4%	42.1%	41.5%	48%	Worse (below)	Worse (falling)	50.0%
Total Household Waste (kg per household)	1,008	1,012	967	991	1,000	Better (below)	Worse (rising)	1,000
Recyclables Contamination (%)	30.8%	29.4%	30.0%	27.6%	n/a (targets tbc)	n/a (targets tbc)	Better (falling)	n/a (targets tbc)
Recyclables Contamination (kg per household)	59.9	57.0	64.2	54.4	n/a (targets tbc)	n/a (targets tbc)	Better (falling)	n/a (targets tbc)



Development of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

The Partnership have identified, as Strategic Objective 6, the need to find a better way to measure environmental performance, and this is also a key strand in the government's Resources and Waste Strategy (RAWS).

In line with the Strategy Vision and Objectives, the Partnership have agreed to develop a suite of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) which measure our performance in the following themes:

1. Waste Hierarchy – The extent to which we've handled waste higher up the hierarchy.
2. Contamination – Measuring progress in reducing non-recyclables in our kerbside collections of recyclables.
3. Carbon – In line with our objective to reduce our carbon footprint.
4. Customer-friendly – Measured by how satisfied customers are with our services.

Theme 1 – Waste Hierarchy

The LWP have agreed two measures relating to how we comply with the "Waste Hierarchy".

Recycling rate of "waste from households"	
Related JMWMS Objective:	Objective 5 – To contribute to the UK recycling targets of 50% by 2020 and 55% by 2025.
Details:	Uses the same definition as that used for the national recycling rate, and includes recycling, reuse and composting from all sources, not just kerbside collections.
2021/22 Performance:	Actual: 41.5% (42.1% in 2020/21) Target: 48% (higher is better)
Commentary:	Despite removing covid-related restrictions, we continue to see (compared to pre-covid) lower throughput and less recycling at our HWRCs. At the same time, kerbside residual waste has increased. Although the direction of travel is back towards pre-covid levels, we may be seeing a "new normal". Since we are starting from this lower baseline, the LWP are being asked to consider setting future targets to grow from where we are now to 50% in 2025/26.
Our plans:	We are seeking to increase our recycling rate through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent communications including our 'Right Thing, Right Bin' campaign. • Rolling out separate collections of paper and card to produce cleaner material which is easier to recycle. • Introducing separate collections of food waste in line with emerging national policy.

Household Waste Collection (kilograms per household)	
Related JMWMS Objective:	Objective 4 – To explore new opportunities of promoting waste minimisation and of using all waste as a resource in accordance with the waste hierarchy.
Details:	Includes all sources, not just kerbside collections.
2021/22 Performance:	Actual: 991kg (967kg in 2020/21) Target: 1,000kg (lower is better)

Commentary:	In 2020/21, covid restrictions resulted in the LWP receiving less household waste. Whilst the total tonnage in 2021/22 has returned to pre-covid (2020/21) levels, that's come from a growing population, and is thus less waste per household. This is good news (waste minimisation) and appears to be a “new normal” but we will continue to monitor this and, if necessary, seek to take action.
Our plans:	We are seeking to maintain, or even lower this rate through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Including messages about waste minimisation alongside our other waste-related publicity.

Theme 2 – Contamination

The LWP have agreed two measures relating to the level of non-recyclable materials in our kerbside collections of recyclables. We did not set targets previously but are in a better position to do so as we are more aware of:

- Baseline levels – Waste quantities and composition have changed during covid but we are now better able to understand what is “normal”.
- Reasonable improvements – Data from areas where twin-stream has rolled out will help us to understand what improvements are possible as we gradually roll out countywide.

Recyclables Contamination (%)	
Related JMWMS Objective:	Objective 1 – To improve the quality and therefore commercial value of our recycling stream.
Details:	Shown as a percentage, the quantity of non-recyclable material contained in our kerbside recycling collections.
2021/22 Performance:	Actual: 27.6% (30.0% in 2020/21)
	Target: To be confirmed (lower is better)
Commentary:	In areas where twin-stream collections have started, accompanied by the ‘Right Thing, Right Bin’ message, we have seen a dramatic improvement in quality both of separate paper and card and of the remaining mixed recyclables.
Our plans:	We are seeking to reduce contamination through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent communications including our ‘Right Thing, Right Bin’ campaign. • Rolling out separate collections of paper and card to produce cleaner material which is easier to recycle. • Introducing separate collections of food waste in line with emerging national policy.

Recyclables Contamination (kg per household)	
Related JMWMS Objective:	Objective 1 – To improve the quality and therefore commercial value of our recycling stream.
Details:	Shown as a kg per household over the year as a whole, the quantity of non-recyclable material contained in our kerbside recycling collections.

2021/22 Performance:	Actual: 54.4kg (64.2kg in 2020/21)	Target: To be confirmed (lower is better)
Commentary:	Although we now receive a higher overall tonnage than pre-covid in kerbside recycling collections, much less of that is non-recyclable contamination.	
Our plans:	See above in percentage measure.	

Theme 3 – Carbon

An initial assessment, using 2017/18 data, identified the main sources of the LWP’s carbon emissions and, most notably, showed the importance of keeping landfill to a minimum. Having focussed on maintaining services during the pandemic, we are now in a position to update that work.

Those previous calculations used identical emissions factors for different recycled materials. To provide a more accurate calculation of carbon dioxide emissions, the County Council will develop a waste carbon footprint that uses the WRAP Carbon WARM (Carbon Waste and Resources Metric) methodology. This methodology has material specific carbon emissions factors for each recycled waste stream and will thus provide a more accurate result.

Theme 4 – Customer-friendly

We had intended to undertake a survey of public satisfaction with our kerbside collections and HWRC services. However, since the focus in 2020/21 and 2021/22 has been continuing to provide those services within the constraints of the pandemic, it is felt that such a survey could produce anomalous results. The idea will be revisited once the situation becomes more normal.

Agenda Item 9



LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP

11 July 2022

SUBJECT:	Food Waste Collection Trial – Final Report
REPORT BY:	Councillor Mark Whittington, Cabinet Member for Waste and Climate Change, South Kesteven District Council
CONTACT NO:	01476 406080

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- 1.1 In June 2018 South Kesteven District Council commenced a separate food waste collection trial on behalf of the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership. The trial was funded by Lincolnshire County Council until June 2020, South Kesteven then continued to fund the trial until the end of March 2022.
- 1.2 The original objectives of the trial were to assess:
- the amount of food waste that can be collected on a weekly basis
 - the impact on the different waste streams
 - the impact on recycling rates
 - the impact on the volume of residual waste (sent to the energy from waste plant)
 - the levels of participation and customer acceptance
 - the collection costs
- Pilot Scheme Details**
- 1.3 The trial operated across an existing refuse collection round, incorporating 4,508 properties across both rural and urban areas. Flats (no.248) were excluded from the trial due to the associated external storage issues, however, as the other waste streams were collected in the same vehicle the tonnage data for residual and mixed dry recycling includes the waste from the flats.
- 1.4 Food waste was collected on a weekly basis as part of the existing fortnightly collection model (residual one-week, mixed dry recycling the following). It was

delivered to the waste transfer station at Gonerby Hill Foot where it was bulked into a skip and transported to the anaerobic digestion plant at Hemswell Cliff for processing. This produced biogas for energy and a soil conditioner by-product.

- 1.5 Households were provided with 2 containers; a caddy for use in the kitchen and a larger container to be kept outside and placed at the kerbside for weekly collection. Caddy liners were also provided (additional supplies were available on request free of charge) and were found to be a relevant factor in encouraging participation.
- 1.6 To maximise participation, targeted information was sent to each household in the area and drop in information events took place. Information was also available on the Council’s website and wider promotion through social media and press releases.

Collection Model

- 1.7 Two collection vehicle options were available;
- Separate dedicated food waste collection vehicles (requiring 1 driver and 2 loaders)
 - Split body “pod” type vehicles which accommodate the collection of food waste alongside other materials (requiring 1 additional loader).
- 1.8 For the purposes of the trial a split body vehicle “pod” was utilised, this required one additional crew member. Due to the costs of incorporating additional dedicated collection vehicles (additional crew, running costs, maintenance etc) these were not considered efficient for the purposes of the trial. However, to assess the performance of a separate collection vehicle, this was tested over a 4-week period during the trial.
- 1.9 The results showed that the dedicated vehicle was 4 hours 28 minutes quicker than the pod style vehicle over the course of the weekly round. The pod vehicle was limited by the capacity required for the residual/recycling materials which had a higher yield than the food waste and filled up more quickly, requiring more frequent unloading, taking longer.

Results

Weight of Materials

- 1.10 The weight of food waste collected each month remained consistent over the first 2 years of the trial period, averaging 26 tonnes per month. Although food waste collections continued during the Covid19 pandemic restrictions (June 2020 – May 2021 data), the amount of food waste collected reduced. Aligned to this, the amount of mixed dry recycling and residual waste increased significantly over the same period. This may be related to the restrictions placed on individuals resulting in them spending more time at home and revised arrangements at household recycling centres. By the final 10 months of the trial the average monthly amount of food waste collected had reduced to 20 tonnes. Table 1 shows the different waste streams and collection weights before and during the trial. Table 2 provides an overview of the average weekly weight of each material collected.

Table 1: Waste Stream Collection Weights Before and During the Trial

	Residual Waste (tonnes)	Mixed Dry Recycling (tonnes)	Food Waste (tonnes)	Total (tonnes)
June 2017 to May 2018 (pre-trial)	1563	971	0	2534
June 2018 to May 2019	1318	990	314	2622
June 2019 to May 2020	1317	946	323	2586
June 2020 to May 2021	1412	1025	297	2734
June 2021 to March 2022 (44 weeks)	1188	907	203	2298

Table 2: Average Weekly Collection Weights Before and During the Trial

	Residual Waste (tonnes)	Mixed Dry Recycling (tonnes)	Food Waste (tonnes)	Total (tonnes)
Weekly average June 2017 to May 2018 (pre-trial)	30.1	18.7	0	48.8
Weekly average, June 2018 to May 2019	25.3	19.0	6.0	50.3
Weekly average, June 2019 to May 2020	25.3	18.2	6.2	49.7
Weekly average, June 2020 to May 2021	27.2	19.7	5.7	52.6
Weekly average, June 2021 to March 2022 (44 weeks)	27	20.6	4.6	52.2

- 1.11 Over the period of the trial, food waste comprised 11% of the total waste collected. Residual waste decreased against pre-trial weight; this was anticipated as the food waste which was previously in this stream had been removed. A small increase in the average weekly weight of mixed dry recycling was observed.
- 1.12 As food waste was diverted to recycling, the overall recycling rate increased to an average of 48.9% (as detailed in table 3). This excludes garden waste.

Table 3 :Overall Recycling Rates During the Trial

	Total Waste Recycled (mixed dry recycling + food waste) (tonnes)	Total Waste (tonnes)	Recycling rate
June 2017 to May 2018 (pre-trial)	971	2534	38.3%
June 2018 to May 2019	1304	2622	49.7%
June 2019 to May 2020	1269	2586	49.1%
June 2020 to May 2021	1322	2734	48.4%
June 2021 to March 2022 (44 weeks)	1110	2298	48.3%

1.13 Householder Participation and Feedback

Of the 4,260 households in the trial area who could participate, the average participation rate in the first 12 months was 80.2%, each collecting an average of 1.8kg of food waste each week. Over the course of the trial a gradual decline in participation was observed, this stood at 63.6% over the final 10 months. However, the amount of food waste collected by those who continued to participate did not reduce significantly (as detailed in table 4). In other studies, average participation levels were typically 35-55%, with good participation being over 55%.

Table 4: Participation Rates During the Trial

	Average Weekly Food Waste Collected per Participant (kg)	Participation Rate
June 2018 to May 2019	1.8	80.2%
June 2019 to May 2020	1.8	72.7%
June 2020 to May 2021	1.6	69.8%
June 2021 to March 2022 (44 weeks)	1.6	63.6%

1.14 A survey of householders in the trial area was carried out in 2019, a detailed report is attached at Appendix 1. 1260 responses were received, a response rate of 30.3%. There was strong support for the scheme, even from those who chose not to participate, with only 1.6% stating that they did not support the trial. A significant proportion of participants were motivated by environmental concerns and there was strong support for each of the various parameters of the scheme i.e., weekly collection, caddies and liners.

1.15 Of the respondents who stated that they were not participating, the main reasons given for this were:

- Because they compost their food waste
- Because the amount of food waste they produce is so small
- Because their household does not produce any food waste

1.16 The reasons for the reduction in participation during the trial are not clear, however, there are a number of factors which may have contributed to this:

- After the initial launch, targeted engagement with participants reduced over the course of the trial
- The Covid19 pandemic and associated restrictions may have influenced behaviours

DISCUSSIONS

- 2.1 The overall aim of the trial was to increase the understanding of the impacts of food waste collection in Lincolnshire and to inform the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership.
- 2.2 In summary, the data collected has established that:
- a) On average, 1.7 kg of food waste was collected each week per participating household
 - b) Food waste represented approximately 11% of the total waste produced
 - c) By year 3, participation rates remained high at 64%
 - c) Food waste collections increased the amount of waste recycled by approximately 10.5%
 - d) The majority of householders who responded to the survey agreed with the trial
- 2.3 The impacts of the Covid19 pandemic on behaviours cannot be fully understood and as such the year 3 data in particular should be interpreted with this in mind.
- 2.4 Regular and ongoing direct communications with participants is necessary to maintain enthusiasm and engagement. This should be linked to waste minimisation messages to ensure the waste hierarchy is followed.
- Cost Comparison**
- 2.5 As a further exercise, the additional costs to roll out food waste collections to all properties in the district was considered. This was a relatively high level assessment which considered the following variables:
- Type of vehicle; pod type or dedicated
 - Additional employee costs; 1 additional loader for a pod vehicle compared to 3 for a dedicated vehicle
 - Spare vehicles; required for cover
 - Additional travel time; impacts of additional trips to offload due to capacity issues or different waste transfer station locations for separate materials
 - Additional fuel costs
- 2.6 High level estimates indicate that introducing weekly food waste collections in South Kesteven could add costs of between £952,000 and £1,301,000 per annum (excluding haulage and treatment costs). In the current financial climate, fuel and refuse collection vehicle purchase costs are increasing significantly.
- 2.7 The most effective vehicle choice will vary depending on a range of factors, including geography, population density, property types, location and requirements of waste transfer stations.

- 2.8 Pod vehicles have a higher capital purchase cost and more frequent emptying is needed which makes them less efficient, but only one additional operative per crew is required. Dedicated vehicles require an additional crew of 3 per vehicle and have the additional associated operating costs of increasing the overall vehicle fleet. However, they do not rely on the whole fleet being replaced as would be required with the pod option and can offer more flexibility to offload food waste at different locations to other waste streams.
- 2.9 Based on this limited trial, it is estimated that if dedicated vehicles were used throughout, an additional 10.5 vehicles would be needed in South Kesteven to collect food waste on a weekly basis.

OPTIONS

- 3.1 In July 2021, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) consulted on the “Consistency in Household and Business Recycling in England”. This included a proposal which would require all Waste Collection Authorities (WCAs) in England to arrange for the collection of food waste, separately and at least once a week for recycling or composting. The consultation indicated that this requirement could be introduced from 2023/24, however, the Government has not yet published its response to the consultation.
- 3.2 In view of the above, the trial was suspended at the end of March 2022. Once the results of the DEFRA consultation are published, the future roll out of a mandatory food waste collection scheme will be further considered.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership notes the results of the Food Waste Collection Trial.



Lincolnshire Waste Partnership

Forward Plan 2022

11 July 2022 (AGM)		
Election of Chairman		
Election of Vice-Chairman		
Environment Act and emerging National Polices	Matthew Michell	LCC
Performance Update and Draft Annual Report	Matthew Michell	LCC
Food Waste Collection Trial	Anne-Marie Coultard	SKDC

22 September 2021		
Performance Update	Matthew Michell	LCC
Proposed Schedule of meeting dates for 2022	Democratic Services	LCC
Twin Stream Collection Update	Rachel Stamp	LCC

1 December 2022		
Performance Update	Matthew Michell	LCC

Items for future consideration

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